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A. H. Fitch, Correspondent and Editor.

Iowa holds their elections to-morrow. There are said to be several hundred democrats in Iowa.

GUITEAU will be carried from jail to the court house in a barbed wire cage. He will need a fire proof safe after the execution.

Edison has invented an 180 horse power dynamo machine. From all accounts Mr. Edison's electric light is an 180 horse power failure.

A GLANCE at both tickets will convince any unprejudiced citizen of Omaha as to which has the greater claims on the respectable elements of the community.

DOCTOR MILLER always did eat crow well, and long practice has enabled him to swallow the dish prepared by Saturday's convention. But in the words of the immortal Burton, "he doesn't hanker after it."

A GARFIELD memorial hospital at Washington will afford an excellent subject for another war between the "regulars" and the "irregulars." Bliss should be called upon at once to talk the projectors to death.

RUSSIA and England both claim prior discovery of the new island in the Arctic sea. Wrangell land is a most appropriate title for a discovery which is likely to prove the subject of a new international wrangle.

NELSON W. ALDRICH, the new senator from Rhode Island, is only forty years of age. He has served in both branches of the legislature of Rhode Island and was a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses.

MURAT HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati Commercial, prefaces a lengthy and interesting editorial on the new administration with the remarks that if President Arthur should succeed in keeping together the cabinet of General Garfield he would do something more than Garfield himself could have done. Mr. Halstead has recently been in New York, near the chief executive, and his opinions upon coming changes in the administration derive the weight due to an observing politician and excellent channels of information. His conclusions are that Mr. MacVegh will retire at once and resume his law practice to be succeeded by Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, a lawyer of high standing and clear character already engaged in the Star route cases. Mr. Blaine will be invited to remain in the cabinet until December when he will be offered the English mission. His place will probably be filled by Mr. Andrew D. White, late minister to Germany, or by ex-Senator Frothingham of New Jersey. Mr. Lincoln will probably remain where he is. It is understood that Mr. Windom desires to retire on his laurels at once if at all and he will probably be permitted to do so. Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan of New York is mentioned as his probable successor. Mr. Halstead thinks that the personal relations between Mr. Hunt and the president will secure his retention. Secretary Kirkwood will not remain longer than the opening of the regular session of congress. Postmaster General James had decided to leave the service of the government on June 30th of next year, and had so informed President Garfield. It is now believed that he will be induced to remain until that time with the present administration, when he will retire to accept a handsome business offer which would be imprudent for him to refuse. The editor of the Commercial does not believe that Mr. Conkling will enter the cabinet. He looks upon the death of President Garfield as to him a great political misfortune, and says he cannot go into a new made grave to make war. He will for the present devote himself to the practice of the law, and would probably not decline the tender of the seat on the supreme bench, which will soon be vacated by Justice Hunt.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The democrats are all ways successful blunders. The county ticket nominated by them Saturday is the most stupendous political blunder that has ever been perpetrated by any party in Douglas county. The whole ticket has fallen flat upon the public ear, and we shall not be surprised if it is buried under a thousand majority on the 8th of November. One or two of the candidates might, if associated with men of responsibility and standing, have made a fair run, but the company they have been forced into will drag them down like a millstone to the bottom of the political dead sea. Beginning with O'Keefe and going down to Temme, the candidates are no match for their opponents. We said at the outset of this campaign that the republican ticket was, upon the whole, a good deal stronger and better than had been expected from the class of men that nominated it. Douglas county is republican by 500 to 800 majority and it would have taken a very strong ticket on the democratic side to overcome that majority. We confess our surprise at such a dead give away, but we presume the convention labored under the delusion that any democrat would be elected this fall, owing to the supposed disaffection caused by the Slocumb law among republicans of foreign nationality. In this they will be very much disappointed. There is a good deal of disaffection among this class of voters, but there is a good deal more disaffection among tax-paying democrats who are not directly interested in the liquor laws—which at best are in no way connected with the county campaign. The people of this county are not wedded to party in a purely local issue but men don't desert their party ticket when the opposition ticket is worse than their own. There was a disposition among republican tax-payers to drop Mr. Knight, who has been in office nine years and is a member of a close corporation ring, but the democratic candidate affords no inducements for republicans to scratch their ticket. With such blundering on the part of the democrats the republican candidates have an easy walk away this fall.

POLITICS AND THE FARMERS.

The Farmers' alliance movement is a most excellent one, and it ought to effect a great and permanent good for the producer, but the indications are that it will travel the same crooked road on which the grange was lost. We warn the alliance now, that if it would live, it must kick out from its lodges every man who commences to chatter about politics.—Kansas City Journal.

It is about time that such silly clap net should cease. The monopoly editors who are so seriously alarmed over the prospect of our farmers taking an active and personal interest in politics should at once show some good and sufficient reason for their views or forever hold their peace. Merchants have organized in boards of trade and chambers of commerce to protect the interests of their business. Manufacturers have joined in common association to ward off cut-throat competition. Labor, through organized effort, has influenced the platforms of political parties and induced the passage of laws for mutual benefit. Why then is it unwise and even criminal, as some of the monopoly advocates would have us believe, for our farmers to take steps looking to the political protection of their interests and the growth of a healthy sentiment in favor of measures grounded on public necessity and vital to the welfare of the producing classes of the nation?

The outcry which these brass colored editors raise with such a show of disinterested affection will not deceive the producers of the country. There is an urgent necessity of political activity on the part of our farmers, who in the past have been the most conservative element in the body politic. They have been contented to leave to others the organization of parties, the conduct of primaries and conventions, and the active work in legislatures and the halls of congress. Their very conservatism has been taken advantage of to relegate them to a back seat in our political system, and they are now coolly informed that they possess no rights of independent thought on political subjects which parties are bound to respect. They are advised to kick all men out of their ranks who "chatter politics," to let others do their thinking and to leave to party harnacles and sycophants the duty of making nominations to suit themselves and to direct the channels of legislation.

These disinterested gentlemen of the brass colored brigade may as well understand that our farmers refuse any longer to be classed as mere voting cattle. They are reading and thinking men. They understand their relations to the world's wealth and the vast economical interests of which they are the main stay. They have been silent long enough while powerful associations of capital have banded together to control legislation and influence the courts of justice for their own aggrandizement at the expense of the producers of the country. Plundered shamefully and systematically

by the very men whom their votes placed in power, they now demand an active participation in practical politics. They do not desire to become politicians, but they will insist that their vital interests shall be confided only to men who are known to be in strong sympathy with their views and who in addition have the moral backbone to vote and work in their interests. The Farmer's Alliance is the first practical movement of the producers of the west to take active steps towards redressing the grievances under which they suffer. Chief among these because it affects every agriculturist in the country is the transportation question which is forcing itself into prominence in the political platform of the country. Our farmers do not intend that this issue shall become merely operative in platform declarations. They propose to use their voices and votes in compelling every candidate who appeals for their support to pledge himself to vote in accordance with their views. They will refuse to endorse any candidate whose previous connection with the monopolies or whose political record has shown them unfit for public confidence. In supporting and electing able and honest men they propose through them to secure laws restricting monopolies, prohibiting discrimination and extortion and enforcing an equitable system of taxation by which corporations will no longer be able to shirk upon the shoulders of the people their just taxes toward the support of the state. This is in part the political program of our farmers. If possible they will carry it out within the lines of existing parties. If not, through their own organization. Of one thing the monopolies and such monopoly advocates as Congressman Van Horn, of the Kansas City Journal, may be sure, they will not be flattered or frightened from their purpose. And when told to keep to their proper places in politics is that of every other American citizen with all the duties and responsibilities which such citizenship carries with it.

GUITEAU'S DEFENSE.

The telegraph announces that Guiteau will be arraigned for trial to-day in Washington and that the line of defense as outlined heretofore will be that of insanity. Mr. Scoville the brother-in-law of the assassin declares that he shall take advantage of no technicalities in the conduct of the case and that the trial will be squarely on the testimony presented. It will be his endeavor to show that Guiteau's mind has been unbalanced for years, that he has given abundant evidences of acute mania prior to his shooting of the president and that for days before the tragedy he was suffering from an excited state of mind which culminated in an act of emotional insanity.

It will no doubt be a relief to the country to know that the case is to be narrowed down to so plain an issue. The objection that Guiteau cannot be tried at Washington because his victim died in New Jersey is a mere technicality which, while untenable in law, would have afforded opportunity for endless delay through its discussion. Still more wearisome to court, jury and the public would be the defense that the president died from improper surgical treatment. A defense on this plea, while equally groundless, because in law a criminal is responsible for the result of his acts, would open the doors to a flood of conflicting medical testimony which would delay its trial indefinitely.

The simple fact for the jury to consider will be whether the symptoms of chronic dead-beatness exhibited by Guiteau during his checkered career, his lack of truthfulness, his inordinate vanity, his lack of prudence in the conduct of his affairs and his final exhibition of malignity and vindictiveness constitute insanity under the laws. The majority of unbiased minds will refuse to confound criminal instincts with mania. If characters such as Guiteau are to be adjudged insane our prisons should be converted into hospitals and our county jails into insane asylums. But in the present case this is for the jury to determine. If Guiteau was mentally responsible at the time he fired the fatal shot in last July he must be convicted of murder, sentenced and executed. If he was not responsible for his acts he cannot be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

Oskaloosa has organized a board of trade.

Wolves are abundant in Humboldt county.

Cedar Rapids is likely to have another extensive packing house.

Burlington has forwarded over \$400 to the Garfield Monument Fund.

A \$1,700 steam heating apparatus is being put into Ames' new school house.

A pork packing house, 20 by 60 feet, one story high, is being put up in Le Mars.

Mail service on the Toledo and Northwestern as far as Algona will begin on the 15th.

The Crawford county fair had to be abandoned altogether on account of the rain.

The Davenport woolen mill has more orders on hand than it can fill in three months.

A child born at Anamosa last month weighed at birth one pound and seven ounces.

comes. Its body is scarcely larger than that of a squirrel.

A council of the American Legion of Honor was organized in Burlington last week.

The Craig Coal company of Fort Dodge, capital \$100,000, has filed articles of incorporation.

On the occasion of the soldiers' remembrance of the city was illuminated with 3,000 Chinese lanterns.

A Free Will Baptist church has been organized at Rutland, Humboldt county, with a membership of fifteen.

The Lewis opera house, at Des Moines, has been sold at sheriff's sale to Gen. Bissell, trustee, for \$20,000.

Vast herds of cattle are now moving out of the northwest counties where they were pastured during the summer.

Pinkeye, the new horse disease, has made its appearance at Ottumwa, Council Bluffs, and other points in the state.

A farmer in Jackson county sold forty-three head of cattle, the weight was 16,665 pounds, or an average of 387 pounds per hog.

Sufficient capital to build the McGregor and Des Moines railroad has been secured. The line will be through Elkader this fall.

The Wabash railroad shops will be located at Keokuk, arrangements to that effect have been entered into with the railroad officials.

The Waterloo Building and Loan association has assets amounting to \$37,700. That sum has been accumulated in forty-three months.

Mrs. Margaret Madigan, who died in Des Moines on the 3d, was 102 years old. Her husband is still living at the advanced age of 110 years.

The coal product of Iowa for the year ending in June was 1,572,123 tons. Coal is mined in 25 counties, in 26 of which the mines are operated.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association holds its annual fair at Cedar Rapids this year, beginning November 29 and continuing a week.

The total valuation of Sioux county aggregates \$15,007,412, divided as follows: Lands, \$6,762,581; live stock, \$5,230,769; personal property, \$3,004,062.

J. K. Powers, register of the state land office, proposes an excursion for Iowa veterans next April to the battle fields of Fort Donelson, Nashville, Fort Henry and Shiloh.

J. Schmalen's jewelry store, Creighton, was plundered of three gold watches and a pair of gold rings the other day while the proprietor was out getting a bill changed. Two men were caught with the plunder and jailed.

The supreme court awards Peter Jeffrey \$5,500 from the Keokuk and Des Moines railroad company for loss of a leg by being thrown from a flat car on which he was standing. The accident was caused by the engineer giving an "unusual jerk."

Several property owners refuse to vacate their premises, which stand in the right of way of the Wabash road through Des Moines, and the shooting of a railroad employee is threatened. The property has been lawfully condemned, but the owners refuse to accept the damage fixed.

The storm of the 27th ult. blew in the west end of the main building of the state reform school at Elkhart, and the entire roof was blown off. A few minutes previous the boys had fled out for supper, and no one was harmed. The brick walls crashed in the floor as they fell. Loss, \$5,000.

Monona County Gazette: "Judge Oliver has proposed in his heart to plant 100 bushels of walnuts every year as long as he lives. Suppose every other man would do so? In that case, in a few years every year what an inheritance the next generation would receive. All this country lacks of being a paradise is timber, and timber is one of the easiest things to obtain."

The almost continuous rains that have prevailed in the northern part of Iowa for the past two weeks have swollen all the rivers to an unusual height, and have played havoc with all kinds of crops. The corn crop has been blown down and lies rotting upon the saturated ground. The wheat and oat unthreshed are growing in the stacks, and unless weather comes that will dry them out, that they can be threshed they will be worthless.

The state capital at Des Moines has a total length of 800 feet; a total width of 240 feet; length of wall around it, 1,464 feet; square feet of ground covered, 54,400; number of rooms, 91; height of building to top of main dome, 275 feet; height of first story, 29 feet; library, 52x108 feet, 45 feet high; height to top of small bell of dome, 160 feet; height of basement, 13 feet; senate chamber, 58x100 feet, 42 feet high; house of representatives, 75x91 feet, 46 feet high; small rotunda, 40 feet in diameter; expenditures to September 2, 1881, \$1,943,727; estimated total cost, \$2,500,000. The building when completed will be lighted by electric light requiring an engine of eighty horse power.

Pierce, alias Charles Howlett, who was taken from the Bloomington, Ill., jail and brought to Des Moines, is the last inmate, for killing a deputy sheriff of McLean county, was a native of Iowa, born in Nevada in 1861, and shortly afterwards, in company with his father, removed to Fairbury. In 1874 he was arrested for the slaying of the Rock Island station at Libertyville, for which crime he was, in 1875, sentenced to five years in the reformatory. He was released from the institution before the expiration of his term and returned to Fairbury. He was a student at the State Agricultural college at Ames for some time. After his return from Ames he studied law in Fairbury until his departure from that city in the fall of 1879.

The commission appointed by the last legislature to procure a design for a bronze medal to be presented by the state to every soldier who went from Iowa to fight in the war of 1861-65, has the following, which it will present to the legislature next winter: The diameter one and one-half inches, and will depend by a link to a star in the center, which will contain the words "IOWA." The reverse side inscribed with: "The state of Iowa to the Iowa volunteers, 1861-65."

A Logical Refusal.

Gabe Snodgrass recently applied to the Amundson Bledsoe, of the Blue Light Austin Tabernacle, for some pecuniary assistance. "I see, can't do it," replied Parson Bledsoe; "I have to support my poor old mudder." "But your poor old mudder says you don't do nuffin for her." "Well, den, if I don't do nuffin for my poor old mudder, what'd a de use ob an outsider like you tryin' to make me shell out?"

Worthy of Praise.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, than we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend to all.—Ex. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.—Jah & McManis.

THE SOCIAL BUDGET.

Which Contains a Few Notes of Local Interest.

The Reception to H. H. M. Kalakaua at Judge Woolworth's.

The Standard Club's Opening Party—Marital Melange.

Social Notes and Stray Personalities.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

There can be no doubt that the social season has opened. In almost every circle into which Omaha society is divided, active preparations are being made for coming events and the dressmaker is the most entertaining and interesting acquaintance of the ladies. The committees of the clubs are holding lengthy consultations revising lists of membership, scrutinizing new applications and perfecting details for the coming winter. Heads of families are figuring over the probable expense of parties which must be given, and the caterers and liveries are rubbing their hands over the prospects.

THE KALAKAUA RECEPTION.

The most redemptive event of the past week was the reception to his Hawaiian majesty King Kalakaua, which was given on Thursday evening at "Corland," the home of Hon. and Mrs. J. M. Woolworth, on St. Mary's avenue. During her trip last year to Australia and the Sandwich Islands, Miss Woolworth was the recipient of marked attentions by King Kalakaua at Honolulu, and his visit to Omaha was made with the expressed purpose of paying his regards to the family. Owing to the exhaustion of round of festivities which Kalakaua had experienced during his visit in the east, he especially requested that no general reception be tendered him, and the gathering on Thursday evening was largely composed of the young, unmarried friends of Miss Woolworth in Omaha. Nearly seventy-five invitations were issued but owing to the shortness of time elapsing between the receipt of the invitations, and Thursday evening less than thirty were present. The entire affair was strictly informal. The dancing was opened with a lancers, in which his Majesty and Miss Woolworth led the set. Subsequently opportunity was afforded all the other ladies present to boast of having danced with royalty. The guests present were as follows: Bishop Clarkson, Col. and Mrs. Chase, the Misses Butterfield, Roddis, Hall, Ross, Jewett, Hambleton, Lyman, Jackson, Summers, Franklin, Harbell and Mrs. Hambleton, and the Messrs. Clarkson, Scott, Beach, Barr, Ross, Borlin, Davis, Jones, Summers, Morris, Cary, Ringwalt, Millspaugh, Chase, Patrick and Walker.

Mrs. Woolworth was dressed in an elegant black gown grain silk trimmed with Spanish lace; jet jewelry.

Miss Woolworth wore a beautiful pink brocade silk.

Miss Jewett shone in an exquisite white silk dress en train corsage cut deolette.

Miss Butterfield an elegant imported black silk.

Miss Funnie Butterfield a handsome toilet of dark and light blue plaid silk.

Miss Summers was dressed in cream colored silk and grenadine.

Miss Jacobson wore a becoming toilet of white muslin with train trimmed with Spanish lace.

Miss Lyman, blue silk.

Miss Franklin, black silk.

Miss Roddis was becomingly dressed in a canary-colored silk, with mercuric lace; antique Roman jewelry.

Miss Hall appeared in an exquisite dress of cream colored nun's veiling, trimmed with white satin.

Mrs. Hamilton was attired in a dress of nun's veiling and Spanish lace.

Miss Ross was handsomely attired in a beautiful black brocade silk and grenadine dress.

The music was furnished by the Musical Union orchestra.

STANDARD CLUB.

The opening party of the Standard club was held on Wednesday evening at their rooms on Fifteenth street. An unpleasant evening made the attendance smaller than would otherwise have been the case, but a most delightful evening was spent by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Among the guests of the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hallman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Peycke, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Korty, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Newman, Council Bluffs; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pundt, the Misses Adams, Cahn, Keelner, Tschuck, Lange, Krug, Lehman, Rosenthal and Pundt; the Messrs. Fisher, Kaufman, Peavy, A. Meyer, Julius Meyer, Sauer, Cahn, M. Meyer, Festner, Leyward and Tschuck.

PORE, PINNEY'S OPENING.

The opening of Prof. F. L. Pinney's dancing academy, which was also the opening ball in the new Central Hall, took place Thursday evening. A large and fashionable party was in attendance. The hall is one of the best in the city, and will doubtless be well patronized during the present season.

MARITAL MELANGE.

Mr. Robert Harrison and Miss Nannie McNamara were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Tuesday by the Rev. Dean Millspaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left immediately for a bridal tour in Minnesota.

The wedding of Dean Millspaugh and Mrs. Hambleton, daughter of Bishop Clarkson, will take place on the 20th instant, at Trinity church, at

8 o'clock in the morning. No cards will be issued, but the doors of the church will be thrown open during the ceremony. At the conclusion of the services the bridal couple will leave on the morning train for Fairbault, Minn.

Fairview church, Sarpy county, witnessed a very interesting scene on Thursday evening, September 29th, in the double wedding of the two sisters Louisa and Celia Fox. Mr. Allen Hamilton was the happy groom of Miss Louisa Fox, and Mr. George W. Miller of Miss Celia Fox. The brides, as usual, looked charming. Rev. Van Duzer, the officiating clergyman, performed the double service in a particularly impressive manner.

Cards are out for the wedding of Dr. L. B. Grady, of this city, to Miss Bettie Warren, of Lexington, Tennessee.

The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, October 12, at 8 o'clock a. m., and the happy couple will at once start for their future home in this city. The congratulations of a host of friends in Omaha will meet the doctor upon his return.

Social Notes.

Have you danced with a real king? A German in North Omaha is in process of preparation.

The next Standard party will take place on the 19th.

The Sans-Ceremonie give their opening party in Standard hall on the 11th inst.

The first Pleasant Hours party is booked for November 2.

Van John is becoming quite the rage in small and select circles of young gentlemen.

Mayor Chase and family attended dinner with King Kalakaua and suite at the home of Judge Woolworth on Monday.

The prospect of Mr. A. E. Touzalin's departure from our city is causing a most unpleasant sensation in Omaha social circles.

Polite Personalities.

George Mills has gone to Chicago.

Mrs. C. E. Yost and daughter left on Thursday for Clifton Springs, New York.

Mrs. D. O. Clark is at Rock Springs, Wyo.

Gen. Williams and family have removed to Chicago.

Mrs. S. G. Mallette is visiting in the east.

Mrs. P. E. Her is home from the west.

Mrs. Levi Carter is once more among her friends.

Mr. Charles E. Squires visited St. Louis to witness the Veiled Prophets' display.

Mrs. M. C. Nichols, of Laramie, is visiting her brother-in-law, Supt. Nichols, of this city.

General Crook and J. S. Collins are hunting in Wyoming.

Mrs. Estabrook and Mrs. R. C. Clowry are at home, after a pleasant tour through Colorado.

Hon. A. J. Poppleton has returned from his trip to California.

Mrs. A. Cahn has returned from a visit to New York and Philadelphia.

Mrs. L. M. Bennett is once more at home, after an extended trip through the east.

Miss Windsor, who has been visiting Miss Megath, has returned to her home in Virginia.

Mrs. W. A. Paxton has gone to Racine, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Johnson have returned from St. Louis.

Miss Nellie Wakely is spending a few weeks with friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Carrie Millard is paying a visit to friends in Detroit.

OSBORN-PERRY.

A marriage, one of the contracting parties of which is well known in our city, took place in New York on Thursday last week, when Miss Lucretia Thatcher Perry, the eldest daughter of Quartermaster-General Perry, of the military division of the Atlantic, was united in marriage to Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Princeton college. The ceremony took place at St. Cornelius Episcopal Chapel, Governor's Island, and was performed by the Right Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, Bishop of Texas. To the music of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," the bride, preceded by the bride following, and leaning on the arm of her father. The bride was dressed in rich white satin, tulle veil, and orange blossoms, and her train was borne by two little girls in white. She wore scarcely any jewelry. The groom, with William C. Osborn, his best man, came next, and after them the bridesmaids, Miss McWhorter, Miss Gansahl, and Miss McKeever, cousins of the bride, and Miss Sackett, Miss Wiggins, and Miss Rathbone. They were all dressed in white muslin, two carrying bouquets of Jacqueminot roses, two of lilacs, and two others of forget-me-nots. The Third artillery band from Fort Hamilton, stationed outside the chapel, struck up a lively march as the party left the church for the home of the bride's father, where an informal reception was held, lasting until 5 o'clock. The couple received the congratulations of their many friends standing beneath a beautiful marriage bell of tea roses. An unusually large number of persons prominent in military, civic and social circles were present, among whom were Major-General Hancock, Gens. Crittenden, Arnold, and Clark, Col. Mendenhall, Lieut. Hubbell, Capt. Whorton, ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish and wife, President James McCosh and wife, Prof. W. S. Silliman and William B. Scott, of Princeton college; Gen. Fry and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Dr. and Mrs. Janeway, Mr. Russell Hancock and wife, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Culver, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mr. C. C. Cuyler, and Mr. William Libbey. Mr. William C. Osborn, brother of the groom, and Messrs. William B. Scott, Francis M. Sperr, Dr. Charles P. Murray, and Mr. John A. Perry acted as ushers. Among the numerous presents was an elegant English China clock, presented by Mrs. Dickinson, of New York; a silver dinner service from Mr. Frederick Sturges; a

silver tea service from Mrs. W. H. Osborn, the mother of the groom; a china tea set given by Mr. C. Bollinger, and a set of silver forks, spoons, knives, &c., from Mrs. Gen. Hunter, of Washington.

The groom is wealthy and handsome and holds the assistant professorship of biology at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1877. He afterwards studied in England, with Professor Huxley, and received the degree of P. H. D. The newly married couple will reside in Princeton, where Mr. Osborn is about to erect an elegant residence.

A Cabinet of a Party or a Faction.

There are two ways in which a president may regard the formation of his cabinet. He may regard it as the strongest possible combination of his personal friends and immediate political associates. This may be called the Grant theory of cabinet-making, in accordance with which it used to be said with truth that Gen. Grant made up his cabinet as he would his staff,—that is, of his personal friends. His cabinet was short-lived and narrowly escaped two impeachments.

On the other hand, the president may regard his cabinet as the ideal combination of the "strong men" of the party who elected him,—including representatives of each great section and of each wing and shade of opinion in the party. The president may say to himself: "I have been elected by the republican party to carry out its policy in government. I must have republican counselors, but they must represent not a faction, but the whole party. If I must be the president of a party, I will at least be the president of a whole party." This may be called with justice the Hayes theory of the formation of a cabinet, for when Mr. Hayes became president he did not appoint to his council board a single man who could be called his personal friend, and with Sherman alone was he measurably acquainted. He took Evarts, Schurz, Devens, Tappan and McCrary all on assumption that as men of eminence, integrity and experience he would find them of value as advisers and would find it not impossible to hold intimate personal relations with them, although they were strangers. He took Judge Key in a similar spirit, and from the opposite party emphasized the policy of conciliation. No cabinet has ever worked more harmoniously than that of Mr. Hayes. Abraham Lincoln followed the same policy in 1861. He called around him a cabinet of strangers, of rivals, even, and of great men, when a cabinet of personal friends would have collapsed under the tremendous pressure of events.

Gen. Garfield from his long experience in national politics was in a very different attitude from Lincoln and Hayes. He counted many of the ablest men in the country among his personal friends, but Blaine was the only one distinctively so whom he chose for his cabinet, and we believe that choice embarrassed his administration more than that of all the rest of his cabinet, who were men of mere casual acquaintance with him. Our history would show, if we mistake not, that personal friends as a rule, or friends of faction, have not made the best cabinet material. Washington in the beginning attempted to represent all parties in his cabinet, and that was almost before parties had formed at all, and the two great parties of the early time may be said to have flowed in two streams from the source whose issues he hoped to make one. Since his disastrous experience, the propriety of a partisan cabinet has been admitted, but with an emphatic caution against further sub-division and further denial of representation. The people can abide a cabinet broadly representative of a great party, but not the cabinet of a faction, the cabinet of a part of a party.

The republicans therefore attribute to modesty or to good-natured thoughtlessness Attorney General MacVegh's recognition "to the fullest extent of the propriety of President Arthur selecting as his confidential advisers gentlemen who had heretofore sustained relations, not only of personal good-will; but also of political sympathy with him." Is not the president "in political sympathy" with all "sympathetic" to the class described by Mr. MacVegh? We trust not, for the good of the country and the success of President Arthur.

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